

$a > b > 0$  ,  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$a = 6.5$  -  $2a = 13$  : , 13

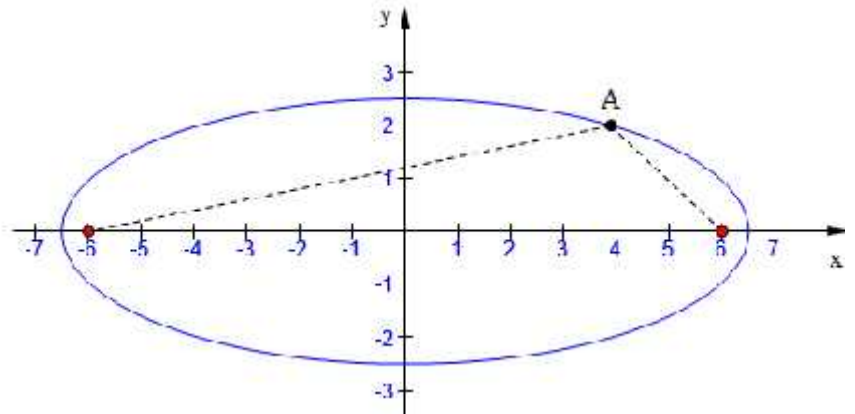
.25  $\Delta F_1 A F_2$  , A

,  $2a$   $(F_1, F_2)$  ,

$c = 6$  -  $2c + 13 = 25$  :

$b^2 = 6.5^2 - 6^2 = 6.25$  : ,  $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$

$\frac{x^2}{42.25} + \frac{y^2}{6.25} = 1$  :

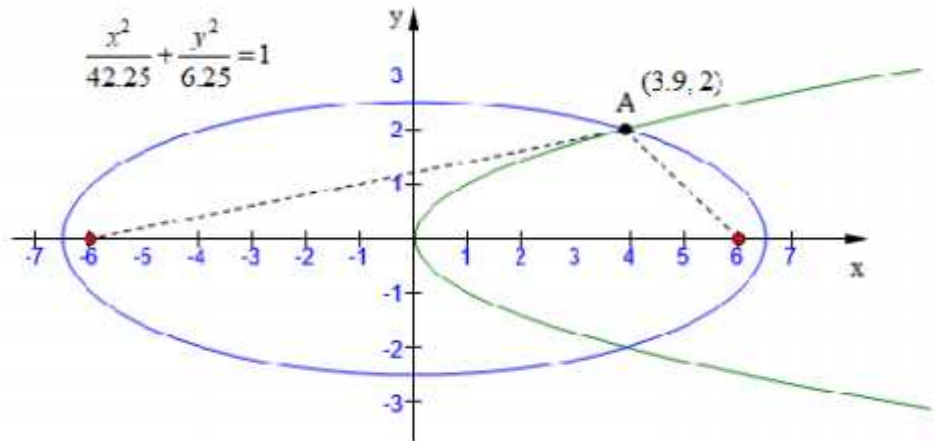


.12  $\Delta F_1 A F_2$  .

$\frac{2 \cdot y_A}{2} = 12 \rightarrow 6 \cdot y_A = 12 \rightarrow y_A = 2$

$\frac{x^2}{42.25} + \frac{2^2}{6.25} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{42.25} = \frac{25}{16} \rightarrow x_A = 3.9$  (1st quadrant) :  $y_A = 2$

.  $A(3.9, 2)$  :



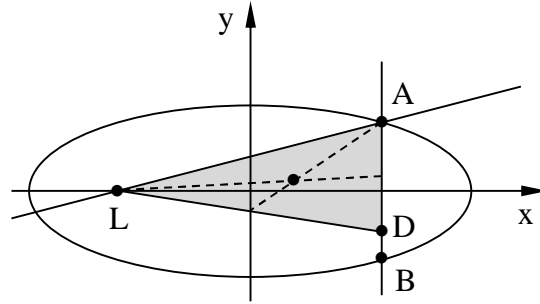
"

$y^2 = 2px$  A(3.9, 2)

A(3.9, 2) L,  $y_L = 0$

$x_L = -x_A = -3.9$  :  $yy_0 = p(x + x_0)$

$x_L = -3.9$  :



B

$x_B = x_A = 3.9$  ,  $x$  -

3.9 AD  $x$  -  $x_D = x_A = 3.9$

AD , L- , 2:1

$x = \frac{1 \cdot (-3.9) + 2 \cdot 3.9}{3} = 1.3$  :  $x$  -

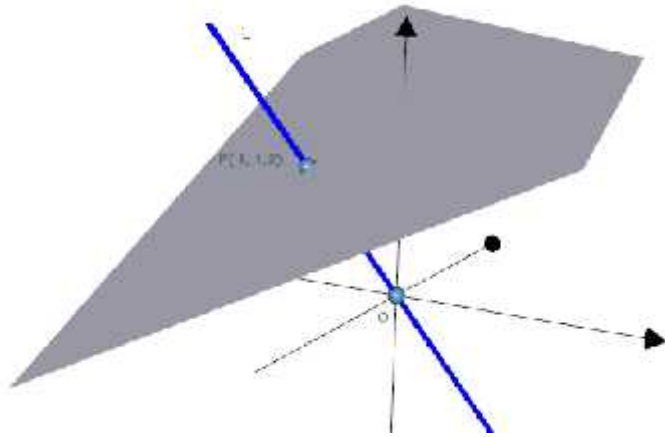
$x = 1.3$  ,  $\Delta ALD$  - , :

•  $\ell = \underline{x} = s(-1, -2, 2)$  ,  $P(-1, -1, 2)$  B  $\ell$  .

•  $f : -x - y + 2z + d = 0$  ,  $f$

•  $d = -6$   $-(-1) - (-1) + 2 \cdot 2 + d = 0$  : ,  $P(-1, -1, 2)$

•  $(f : x + y - 2z + 6 = 0)$   $f : -x - y + 2z - 6 = 0$  :



•  $A(-6, 0, 0)$  - ,  $x_A = -6$  ,  $-x - 0 + 2 \cdot 0 - 6 = 0$  ,  $y = z = 0$   $x$  - **(1)** .

•  $B(0, -6, 0)$  -  $y_A = -6$  ,  $-0 - y + 2 \cdot 0 - 6 = 0$  ,  $x = z = 0$   $y$  -

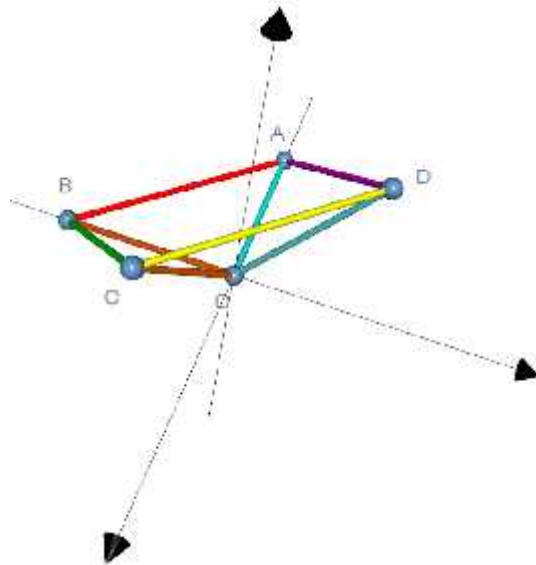
•  $B(0, -6, 0)$  ,  $A(-6, 0, 0)$  :

, , ABCD P(-1, -1, 2) (2)  
 , OABCD , OP

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x_D + 0}{2} &= -1 \\ \frac{y_D - 6}{2} &= -1 \\ \frac{z_D + 0}{2} &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} D(-2, 4, 4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x_C - 6}{2} &= -1 \\ \frac{y_C + 0}{2} &= -1 \\ \frac{z_C + 0}{2} &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} C(4, -2, 4)$$

. D(-2, 4, 4), C(4, -2, 4) :



.AB

PT ,AB

AOB

,∠OTP

.( )

,ABCD

(AOB)

.(AB )

OT

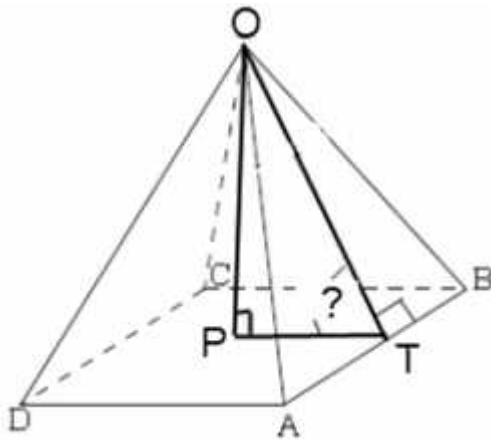
.AB -

AD

,ΔDAB -

PT

.∠OTP



. 35.26°

ΔOPT

$$\tan \angle OTP = \frac{OP}{PT} = \frac{OP}{0.5AD}$$

$$OP = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$AD = \sqrt{(-6+2)^2 + (0-4)^2 + (0-4)^2} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan \angle OTP = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{0.5 \cdot 4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\angle OTP = 35.26^\circ}$$

, AOB

, :

.  $G(-2, -4, 0), F(-4, -2, 0)$  **(1)** .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |FG| &= \sqrt{(-4+2)^2 + (-2+4)^2 + (0-0)^2} = 2\sqrt{2} \\ |AB| &= \sqrt{(-6-0)^2 + (0+6)^2 + (0-0)^2} = 6\sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \right\} |FG| = \frac{1}{3}|AB|$$

.  $|FG| = \frac{1}{3}|AB|$  :

. OABCD  $\frac{1}{3}$  OFGHI **(2)**

, ABCD

. OP , 1:3

, CD ,  $|FG| = \frac{1}{3}|AB|$  -

. AD

, ( , )

. CD

, CD

...

AB

:

$$\overline{DI} = \overline{AG}$$

$$\overline{DH} = \overline{AF}$$

$$\underline{I} - \underline{D} = \underline{G} - \underline{A}$$

$$\underline{H} - \underline{D} = \underline{F} - \underline{A}$$

$$\underline{I} = \underline{G} - \underline{A} + \underline{D}$$

$$\underline{H} = \underline{F} - \underline{A} + \underline{D}$$

$$I(2, 0, 4)$$

$$H(0, 2, 4)$$

. ( ) I(2, 0, 4) , H(0, 2, 4) :

:

$$z^3 = -1$$

$$z^3 = -1$$

$$z^3 = -1$$

$$z^3 = \text{cis } 180^\circ$$

$$z_k = \text{cis} \left( \frac{180^\circ}{3} + \frac{360^\circ k}{3} \right) = \text{cis} (60^\circ + 120^\circ k)$$

$$z_0 = \text{cis} (60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$z_1 = \text{cis} (180^\circ) = -1$$

$$z_2 = \text{cis} (300^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$( \quad ) - 1$$

$$\text{cis} \left( \frac{360^\circ}{n} \right)$$

$$z^n = r \text{cis} [$$

$$\text{cis} (300^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \text{cis} (180^\circ) = -1, \text{cis} (60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$q = 2i = 2 \text{cis } 90^\circ : a_n$$

$$a_{n+4} = a_n q^4 = a_n (2i)^4 = a_n \cdot 2^4 \cdot i^4 = a_n \cdot 16 \cdot 1 = 16a_n$$

$$a_{n+4} = 16a_n \quad n$$

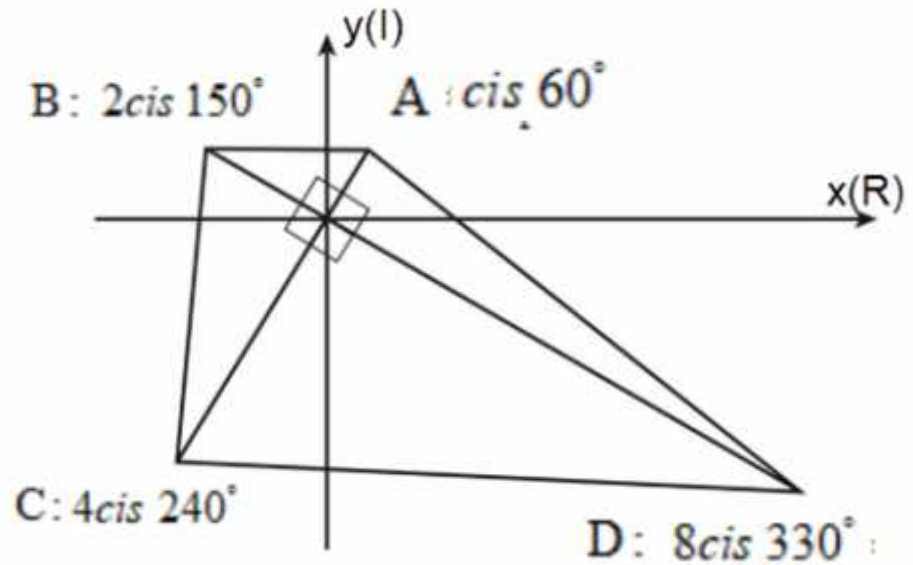
$$, A = a_1 = cis 60^\circ .$$

(1)

$$B : a_2 = a_1 q = cis 60^\circ \cdot 2cis 90^\circ = 2cis 150^\circ = -\sqrt{3} + i$$

$$C : a_3 = a_2 q = 2cis 150^\circ \cdot 2cis 90^\circ = 4cis 240^\circ = -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i$$

$$D : a_4 = a_3 q = 4cis 240^\circ \cdot 2cis 90^\circ = 8cis 330^\circ = 4\sqrt{3} - 4i$$



$$, 180^\circ$$

(2)

$$, 90^\circ$$

$$AC = r_A + r_C = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$BD = r_B + r_D = 2 + 8 = 10$$

$$S_{ABCD} = \frac{5 \cdot 10}{2} = 25$$

. 25 ABCD :

. A'B'C'D'

$$. 16$$

( , )

$$, a_{n+4} = 16a_n :$$

$$. 16^2 = 256$$

$$, 16$$

( )

$$. \frac{S_{A'B'C'D'}}{S_{ABCD}} = 256 :$$

"



•  $(a, c) f(x) = e^{\frac{a}{x-1}} + c$  .

•  $x \neq 1$  ,  $j(x) = x$   $e^{j(x)}$  .  
 •  $x \neq 1$  :

•  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$  ,  $1 - e^{\frac{a}{x-1}} \rightarrow e^0 = 1$  ,  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$   $0 - \frac{a}{x-1}$  .

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 1 + c$  :

•  $c = 0$  - ,  $1 + c = 1$  ,  $y = 1$

•  $a = 4$  -  $-4 = -a$  ,  $e^{-4} = e^{\frac{a}{0-1}}$  : ,  $f(x) = e^{\frac{a}{x-1}}$   $(0, e^{-4})$

•  $a = 4$  ,  $c = 0$  :

•  $f(x) = e^{\frac{4}{x-1}}$  (1) .

$f'(x) = e^{\frac{4}{x-1}} \cdot \left(\frac{-4}{(x-1)^2}\right)$

$f'(x) = -\frac{4e^{\frac{4}{x-1}}}{(x-1)^2}$

•  $x \neq 1$

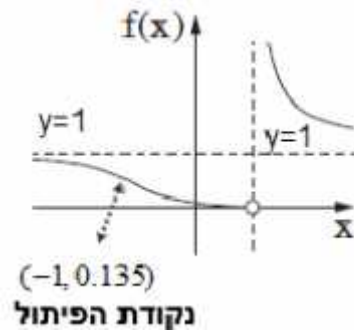
•  $x < 1$   $x > 1$  - ,  $x$  - :

•  $f(x) = e^{\frac{4}{x-1}}$  : (2)

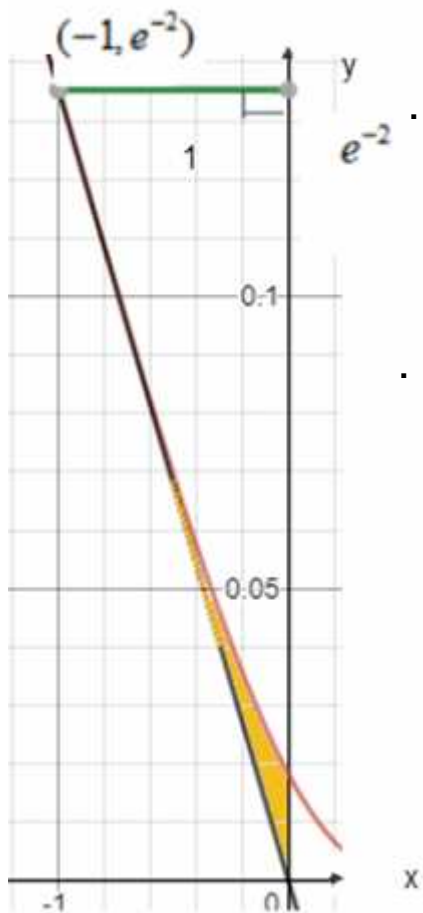
•  $x \neq 1$  ,  $j(x) = x$   $e^{j(x)}$

•  $x < 1$   $x > 1$  - ,  $x$  - :

$x = -1$  ,  $f(x) = e^{\frac{4}{x-1}}$  .  
 $x \rightarrow 1$  , (1)  
 $(1, 0)$  ,  $4.2 \cdot 10^{-18}$   $x = 0.9$   
 $x = 1$  ,  $2.4 \cdot 10^{17}$   $x = 1.1$   
 $(-1, e^{-2})$  ,



$x$  ,  $y = k$  (2)  
 $0 < k < 1$   $k > 1$  :



$f'(-1) = e^{-2}$  ,  
 $y = e^{-2x}$  ,  
 $\frac{1 \cdot e^{-2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2}$  ,  
 $\frac{1}{2} e^{-2}$  :

35582

20

$$f'(x) = \frac{\ln(-x) + 2}{x} : f(x)$$

$$f''(x) = f'(x) - f(x) -$$

$$-x > 0 \rightarrow x < 0 : \quad (1)$$

.0 -

$$x < 0 :$$

$$f'(x) , f(x) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\ln(-x) + 2}{x} = 0$$

$$\ln(-x) + 2 = 0$$

$$\ln(-x) = -2$$

$$-x = e^{-2}$$

$$x = -e^{-2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(-e^{-1}) < 0 \\ f'(-e^{-3}) > 0 \end{array} \right\} x = -e^{-2}, \min$$

$$f'(-e^{-2}) = 0 - (2)$$

$$x < -e^{-2} - , -e^{-2} < x < 0 - :$$

$$f''(x), f(x) \quad (3)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-1 \cdot x - (\ln(-x) + 2)}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1 - \ln(-x) - 2}{x^2}$$

$$\boxed{f''(x) = \frac{-1 - \ln(-x)}{x^2}}$$

$$\frac{-1 - \ln(-x)}{x^2} = 0$$

$$-1 - \ln(-x) = 0$$

$$\ln(-x) = -1$$

$$-x = e^{-1}$$

$$x = -e^{-1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f''(-e^{-2}) > 0 \rightarrow \cup \\ f''(-e^{-0.5}) < 0 \rightarrow \cap \end{array} \right\} x = -e^{-1}, \text{inflection point}$$

$$x < -e^{-1} \text{ - } (\cap)$$

$$-e^{-1} < x < 0 \text{ - } (\cup)$$

:

$$f'(x) = \frac{\ln(-x) + 2}{x}$$

(1)

$$f'(x) \rightarrow 0^- \text{ - } , x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$+\infty \text{ - } \ln(-x) + 2 \text{ - } , x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$, y = 0$$

$$f'(-10,000) = -1.1 \cdot 10^{-3} \rightarrow 0^-$$

$$, 0^- \text{ -}$$

$$-\infty \text{ - } \ln(-x) + 2 \text{ - } , x \rightarrow 0^-$$

.

$$, x = 0 \quad f'(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$f'(-0.0001) = 72,103 \rightarrow +\infty$$

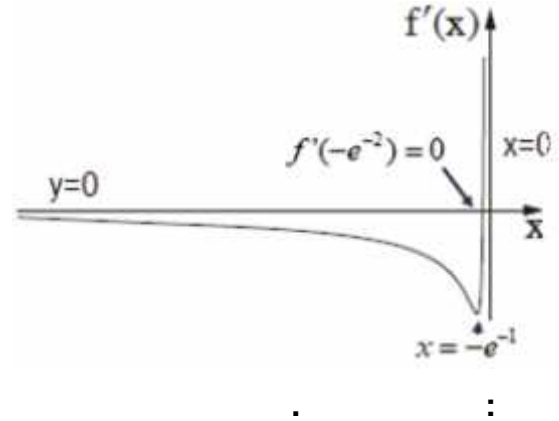
$$x = 0 ,$$

$$y = 0 , x \rightarrow -\infty :$$

(2)

$$f'(-e^{-2}) = 0$$

$$f(x)$$



$$f'(x) = \frac{\ln(-x) + 2}{x}, \quad f(-e^{-2}) = 0$$

$$f(x)$$

(1)

$$(\ln(-x) + 2)' = \frac{-1}{-x} = \frac{1}{x} :$$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{\ln(-x) + 2}{x} dx$$

$$f(x) = \int (\ln(-x) + 2) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(\ln(-x) + 2)^2}{2} + c$$

$$0 = \frac{(\ln(-(-e^{-2})) + 2)^2}{2} + c \quad \leftarrow f(-e^{-2}) = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{(-2\ln e + 2)^2}{2} + c$$

$$c = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(\ln(-x) + 2)^2}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(\ln(-x) + 2)^2}{2} :$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(\ln(-x) + 2)^2}{2} \quad (2)$$

, (  $(-e^{-2}, 0)$  -  
 .  $(f'(x))$  )

